

The Suffragist

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OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1919

Drawn for The Suffragist by Cornelia Barns



WAITING

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1918)

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Notes of the Week

SENATOR HARRIS GIVES THE SIXTY-FOURTH VOTE

The 64th vote is won. Senator Harris, of Georgia, in a conference with President Wilson in Paris has declared his intention of voting for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Alice Paul makes the following statement: "The vote of Senator Harris, pledged to the support of suffrage in the coming Congress, brings to an end the long months of waiting during which the one vote necessary to the passage of suffrage, has been lacking. By this pledge Senator Harris and the President, to whom the promise was given, have played a large and memorable part in the great struggle for the political freedom of women. The suffrage amendment now has behind it the support of all national political parties, of the President, and of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. The convening of Congress should see the immediate and triumphant conclusion of the long drawn out fight for this measure which has been conducted in every Congress for over forty years."

Women Will Vote in Georgia

THE Democratic Executive Committee of Atlanta, Georgia, has voted unanimously to permit white women to vote in the primaries in that city. A petition advocating this action and containing the names of many of the prominent citizens of the city was sent to the committee preceding the action. Apparently no legislation is necessary to permit the women to vote in the city primaries, but simply action of the committee. The speeches which were made advocating this step emphasized the past failures in the city government especially where it dealt with the school situation and expressed hope that matters would be improved if women could be given some part in the city management.

Another southern city which is considering granting municipal franchise to women is Miami, Florida. A new charter has been proposed in this city and the women are making every effort to have it include an article giving women a vote.

The progress of the south in recognising women is more apparent every day. Another Southern Senator, Harris, of Georgia, has come out in favor of the amendment.

Proposed Pan-American Woman's Conference

THE Argentina Woman's Party which was formed recently is planning a pan-American conference to be held in Buenos Aires in July, 1921, at which women from North and South American countries will be present. The position of women in South American countries is vastly inferior to their position in North America. As one instance of this we saw it stated recently that in mines in Ecuador women are working for wages amounting to thirty cents a day.

Women Teachers Still Discriminated Against

WORD comes from New York that in the fight between the Mayor and the teachers in the public schools the Mayor has just vetoed the bill providing for equal pay

for teachers in the elementary schools regardless of the sex of the teacher. The Mayor's reason for vetoing the bill is that it would increase city expenditures from ten to twenty million dollars a year which expense would have to be borne by the large property owners who would shift it to the people by advancing rents. Other large appropriation bills like one to establish an additional police force of 25,000 men who may be paid anything the local authorities decide upon have not been vetoed. There has already been some discussion of a possible strike of teachers in New York city where their wages are exceedingly low. Teachers are rapidly being organized in many parts of the country to secure equal pay with men and higher wages. An organization has recently been formed in Boston to attain these ends.

Women May Not Walk in a Body Thru Philadelphia Streets

IN Philadelphia recently a group of one thousand church women—made up of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, were refused a permit to walk in a body for a few blocks from the church where the group assembled to the City Hall where they were going to interview the Director of the Department of Health on the question of housing conditions in the city. This group of conservative church women were not allowed to make their protest against intolerable conditions which exist in their own city. Among the women on the committee were Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, president of Church Women's Housing Association of the Episcopal Church and Miss Sarah G. Tomkins, both of whom are officers of the National Woman's Party.

Are Women Just As Well Off As Men?

AT a recent conference of women in New York the following summary of the position of women under our present civilization and our existing law was given by one of the speakers: --

"Only one woman has held a seat in the United States Congress.

Only twenty-one women are sitting in our 48 state legislatures.

With rare exceptions all the higher executive offices in both state and federal governments are, by law or rigid precedent, open only to men.

In only six states do women sit on juries.

With half a dozen exceptions in the lower courts, there are no women judges.

In all government work, federal, state, county and city—(notoriously in public school teaching)—women are paid much less than men for the same work.

In private industry, where it is estimated that twelve million women are now employed, the wages of women both skilled and unskilled (except in a few trades) are on a scale of their own, materially lower than the wages of men, even at work where their productive capacity is equal or greater.

Most of the strong labor unions, except in trades where women are in the majority, still close their doors to women workers.

Marriage laws in many states (including the guardianship of children) are designed to perpetuate the economic dependence of a wife on her husband. And nothing has been done in this country by way of maternity insurance or by giving to a wife a legal right to a share of her husband's earnings in recognition of her services as houseworker and nurse, to modify that dependence. And the vital importance of potential economic independence has yet to become a recognized principle of modern education for girls.

Voluntary motherhood is an ideal unrealized in this country. Women are still denied by law the right to that scientific knowledge necessary to control the size of their families, which means that among the poor where the law is effective, marriage can become virtual slavery for women.

Laws, judges, courts, police, and social custom still disgrace, punish and "regulate" the woman prostitute and leave uncensured the man who trades with her—though in case of all other forbidden vices the buyer as well as the seller suffers if caught."

Netherlands Body Backs Women

THE second chamber of parliament of the Netherlands adopted the woman suffrage bill by a large majority on May 9.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

*Reported from Committee
In the Senate*

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.
1918, Favorable majority.

*Voted Upon
In the Senate*

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
October 1, 1918, yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the two-thirds vote.
February 10, 1919, yeas 55, nays 29, failing by one of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
Passed January 10, 1918, by one vote over necessary two-thirds majority.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE
AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

The
Suffragist

MAY 17, 1919

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Waiting—For Victory

UPON the heels of the President's calling Congress into special session, comes the announcement that Senator Harris, of Georgia, will vote for the suffrage amendment, which gives the 64th vote in the Senate, and assures a bare two-thirds majority in that body. There are still three votes uncommitted one way or the other, two of them being Democrats and one a Republican, Senator Keyes, of New Hampshire.

WITH the President's action in calling the special session of Congress and the announcement of Senator Harris's vote, the situation is clearly put to the Republican party organization speedily to bring the amendment to a vote upon the convening of Congress, so that the votes in both houses may be officially recorded and the passage of the amendment become a reality.

WOMEN have grown impatient. They have demonstrated that impatience. When patience ceases to be a virtue, self-respect demands that impatience should find expression.

THE demonstrations of the women have been symbolic, without violence, but expressive of an irresistible spirit that brooks no compromise.

SUFFRAGE has progressed thus far because women willed that it should. It will go on to final victory because women will it so. The physical or political character or structure of anything that stands in the way does not interest the women so much as the forging of a way through it. Interested in the character of the obstruction only that they may know how to assail it, onward they will go, and the obstruction must break in twain under the pressure of their irresistible, uncompromising impatience.

ANY political party, be it Democrat or Republican, or any individual who hopes to gain advantage from delaying the hour of woman's complete enfranchisement, reckons without a true appreciation of woman's devotion to her cause, and without a true understanding of the extent of her impatience.

THE women of America would not tolerate a situation that would bring them within reach of victory but yet withhold it, and if there be any who think so, they do not not know women.

Scrutinizing the Situation From Our Own Platform

THE convening of Congress on May 19 and the announcement from Paris that Senator Harris, of Georgia, in a conference with President Wilson had declared his intention to vote for the amendment mark the week in suffrage annals. The Republicans are to hold a Senate conference on May 14 and a House conference on May 17, and claim that there will be no delay in organizing both houses. The necessary number of suffrage votes in the House are assured, and it but needs to be brought to a vote there. The one vote which was lacking in the Senate until Senator Harris's announcement gives an even two-thirds majority.

Suffragists see through all sham and pretense, and in the end will stand ready, just as they have stood at other times, to place, without either fear or trembling, the responsibility for delay or defeat where it belongs. A constantly increasing number of voting women are rallying to the call and are holding themselves in readiness to use their voting power to the best interest of the cause, upon the one platform plank of "Suffrage First and Now," with greatest emphasis upon the "Now."

The Republicans are making every effort to break the "solid south" in the 1920 election, and it was announced some months ago that they would concentrate upon Tennessee, with headquarters at Knoxville. Tennessee, women will vote in large numbers for President, and as it has not been more than five years since the state was under a Republican administration, the efforts of the party to break through the Solid South may be determined by the "acid test of sincerity" which both parties face in full view of the voting women of Tennessee. Perhaps Senator Harris and the President saved the solid south by furnishing the last vote without which the amendment would have failed.

In New Hampshire the unpledged Senator Keyes of the Republican faith, has been besieged with letters and requests from his constituents and suffragists, asking him to vote for the amendment. It is necessary to say constituents and suffragists, because it is undoubtedly true that the political wisdom of an early announcement and quick action appeal to a great many people of the same political faith as the Senator, while the simon pure suffragists are working primarily in that cause and not particularly in the interest of the Republican Party, or

for the purpose of tempering the point of the wedge upon which may be centered such high hope of breaking through the solid south.

It might prove to be just as important in the end, however, to have and to hold a state in the west or in the east as to have won one in the south. There is no state where women vote that would be proof against a concerted action upon the part of suffragists to discipline a recalcitrant party organization.

New York State, as representative of the East, Colorado representative of the Middle West, and California of the Far West, are already giving unmistakable evidence of the interest that voting women have in the enfranchisement of all. No longer necessary to threaten enemies, no longer necessary to warn friends, the victory may be won by simply standing together, alert and at attention, holding out the banner on which is stamped our slogan: "We demand an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women." He who fails to read the demand and to measure the force behind it, will have "heap much sympathy" but few votes for his portion.

No better expression of the situation has been made than that voiced by Mrs. Vernon Rood, National Woman's Party Chairman for Southern California, when she said: "We are now facing a new suffrage crisis. We must make every congressman feel that one of the most important matters to put through Congress is the immediate enfranchisement of American women. A Republican Congress will now handle the question. But we cannot sit down and say that Republicans are superior to Democrats and will immediately enfranchise women. They will act if we make our demand plain."

And California is permitting no grass to grow underfoot, in the race that she is running to make plain the demand. Miss Vivian

Pierce, organizer for the National Woman's Party, has established headquarters in Los Angeles which will be maintained until the extra session of Congress disposes of the amendment. California is one of three states who, within the past month, have assumed the financial responsibility of maintaining headquarters. Miss Pierce is addressing various organizations and holding meetings in all the counties in the Los Angeles district.

Interest is also being aroused in Colorado through the efforts of the state committee of the National Woman's Party. A conference was held last week attended by members from Denver and Colorado Springs, when plans were laid for immediate action toward concentrating the full strength of Colorado women upon this single national issue.

Headquarters have also been opened in Chicago where the women are keenly alive to the situation and have watched both parties attentively to see which one would give the last vote and will now turn their attention toward bringing the amendment before the House and Senate immediately so that it may be passed. In the Northwest, the Wisconsin Branch of the National Woman's Party is putting forth a concerted action to influence the national situation by demanding an immediate vote. Miss Ada James, State Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Bertha Moller, National Organizer, has organized a number of strong deputations to Congressmen, the most important being one to Hon. Adolphus P. Nelson on May 1. Congressman Nelson is the only man from the northwest who is upon the Woman Suffrage Committee. The deputation which met him in the Governor's reception room at the state capitol was composed of state officials, legislators, and suffragists representing every Congressional district in the State. He said to them: "As a member of the suffrage committee, it

will be my great privilege and purpose to do all in my power for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment as soon as Congress is called in extra session. The time is now ripe for Congress to pass this measure of recognition of the splendid women of our country, a measure of justice already too long delayed. I have every confidence that the next Republican Congress will do what the last Democratic Congress failed to do, and hasten the passage of the Anthony amendment."



Congressman Nelson, of Wisconsin, and Deputation of Wisconsin Suffragists

Report of Miss Mary H. Ingham, Pennsylvania Chairman, Delivered at Fourth Annual Convention Pennsylvania Branch of the National Woman's Party

DURING the last eighteen months, the Pennsylvania Branch has passed through a period of the most strenuous exertion on behalf of the federal suffrage amendment. Suffrage has been made and kept a live political issue at a time when the difficulties in the way seemed insuperable. Our members have given time, money, energy, personal service of all kinds, with a devotion and self sacrifice that cannot be measured. It is now due to all our members that they should clearly understand that freedom of opinion as to methods exist within as well as without our membership. We are none of us exactly one mind as to the demonstrations, the publicity methods, or even as to the uses of the well planned campaigns in the states or in Congress. We are of one mind as to the vital importance to this country of the national enfranchisement of all American women, and we have no difficulty in choosing our part in the activities that are pushing it through Congress. We are fighting for the right to a voice in our own government and we shall not cease our demand until the women of our country are free.

SINCE January, 1918, the story of the amendment has been that of achievements in Congress such as have never gone on record before.

THESE are the facts: Until the second regular session of the 65th Congress opened in December, 1917, no place on the calendar of either House was given to suffrage. Then popular pressure was so strong that it was placed on the calendar of the House of Representatives and was passed by the exact number of votes needed. This took place on January 10, 1918 and at that date the poll of the Senate showed eleven votes lacking of the sixty-four required. By June, 1918, the eleven had been reduced to three and when the measure was brought up for discussion, the Democrats filibustered in order to avoid going on record for the failure to pass.

Four months later the amendment was fully discussed in the Senate, the President made a wonderful address in favor of it and it failed for lack of two votes. On February 10, 1918, contrary to precedent, the defeated measure was again voted on and failed for lack of one vote. All three of these failures must be laid to the door of the Democratic Party for three-fourths of the Republicans voted for suffrage while nearly half the Democratic Senators voted against it.

The responsibility for the final inaction of the Senate in the last days of the Democratic Congress, must be laid upon the shoulders of

the President, who acted too late and upon the Republican anti-suffragists, who prevented the passage of the amendment by a filibuster.

THIS dry summary of suffrage events shows what was happening at a time when thousands of earnest suffragists believed that action in Congress on this fundamental political reform could not be obtained during the war.

Not so the Woman's Party. Never for a day have the leaders in Washington swerved from the difficult task laid upon them by the Party Convention on March third, 1917, in which many Pennsylvania women joined in a unanimous vote to continue to press forward the enfranchisement of American women as the first and most important patriotic duty of this organization.

The dramatic story of the continuous protests in Washington, the illegal arrests, the infamous sentences, the unrestrained attacks on young and old women while exerting their constitutional right of petition and protest, these things are familiar to all but what they did for suffrage is not yet understood.

ACLOSE study of the course of the so-called demonstrations led to the following conclusions:

The first series of pickets at the White House Gates lasted from January 10, 1917, to November of the same year. It attained its objective. It put the amendment on the calendar in December 1917 and it succeeded in bringing out the President in time to get the last six necessary votes on January 10, 1918.

THIS does not claim that the demonstrations won the votes. The educational work of many generations as well as the influence and political power of hundreds of thousands of women did that for the great majority of Congressmen, but without the constant reminder and the wide publicity obtained by this symbolic and picturesque method of carrying petitions to the President, the Congress and the people would have forgotten suffrage.

ON January tenth, 1918, the scene changed from the House to the Senate.

The poll of the Senate taken before the vote in the House showed eleven votes lacking of the sixty-four required. The next day, one Democratic Senator was brought over by the President's action. For eight months the energies of the suffragists were bent on winning the hopeful Senators both Democrat and Republican. In state after state suffrage

interest was aroused, petitions were collected, resolutions passed by the legislatures until seven of the ten votes were promised. Only four senators now seemed open to change of opinion, three of them Southern Democrats. So hope turned to the President. This was just before the Democratic primaries when the President used his power to nominate his preferred candidates. But the President would not act and in June the poll was short by three votes and the vote was postponed.

A period of inaction followed. Senator Jones, Chairman of the Suffrage Committee would make no statements as to when the bill might be brought up. Time was slipping by and nothing done.

THE second series of demonstrations then began. They included the symbolic burning of the President's words on liberty, the picturesque watch-fires of Freedom and culminated in the burning of the cartoon of President Wilson distributing democracy to all Europe with his indifferent back turned to the American women. They were successful in reaching the President's ear across three thousand miles of sea. They were successful in expressing the profound indignation with which American women looked on while the Senate of the United States denied justice to women and dared to oppose the expressed will of the American people. But more than this, they were successful when reinforced by the journey of the "Prison Special" through south and west, carrying 26 suffrage prisoners to tell the story to thousands of men and women all over the country.

At all the crowded meetings among the Democrats in Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, Chattanooga, New Orleans and San Antonio or among the women voters in California and Utah, Colorado, Michigan, Illinois and New York, the political points on the responsibility of the Democratic Party were quickly grasped, the misunderstanding of the policy of the National Woman's Party was cleared away and effective action taken to urge the President to redeem his and the national record on suffrage.

WITH two strong final protests in Boston and New York, this chapter of suffrage history closed. On his arrival in Washington, the President acted, but acted too late. The Democratic Party is no longer the dominant Party in Congress. When the Special Session begins, it will be necessary to bring pressure upon the Republican Party leaders, in order to put forward the amendment.

Concluded on Page 11

An American Woman's Work in England

THE Duchess of Marlborough, who is a member of the National Woman's Party, and a generous contributor to its campaign, has been elected to the London County Council, as the candidate of the Progressive Party, upon a platform of social reform.

This is one of the most responsible positions in the whole of England and as the work of the Duchess has always been for women, her election means that the program of social reform will include those things which especially concern women and children.

The greatest thing that can be said of any woman is that she is loyal to women and puts their cause first. It is so in the fight for suffrage and so in the work for which the ballot is but the tool. So often we find women ready to lend their aid to everything which will win them flattery, at the cost of their own cause. They do not seem to understand that their interests are in common and that no woman can be truly free until all are free. The woman who puts suffrage first as the Duchess of Marlborough

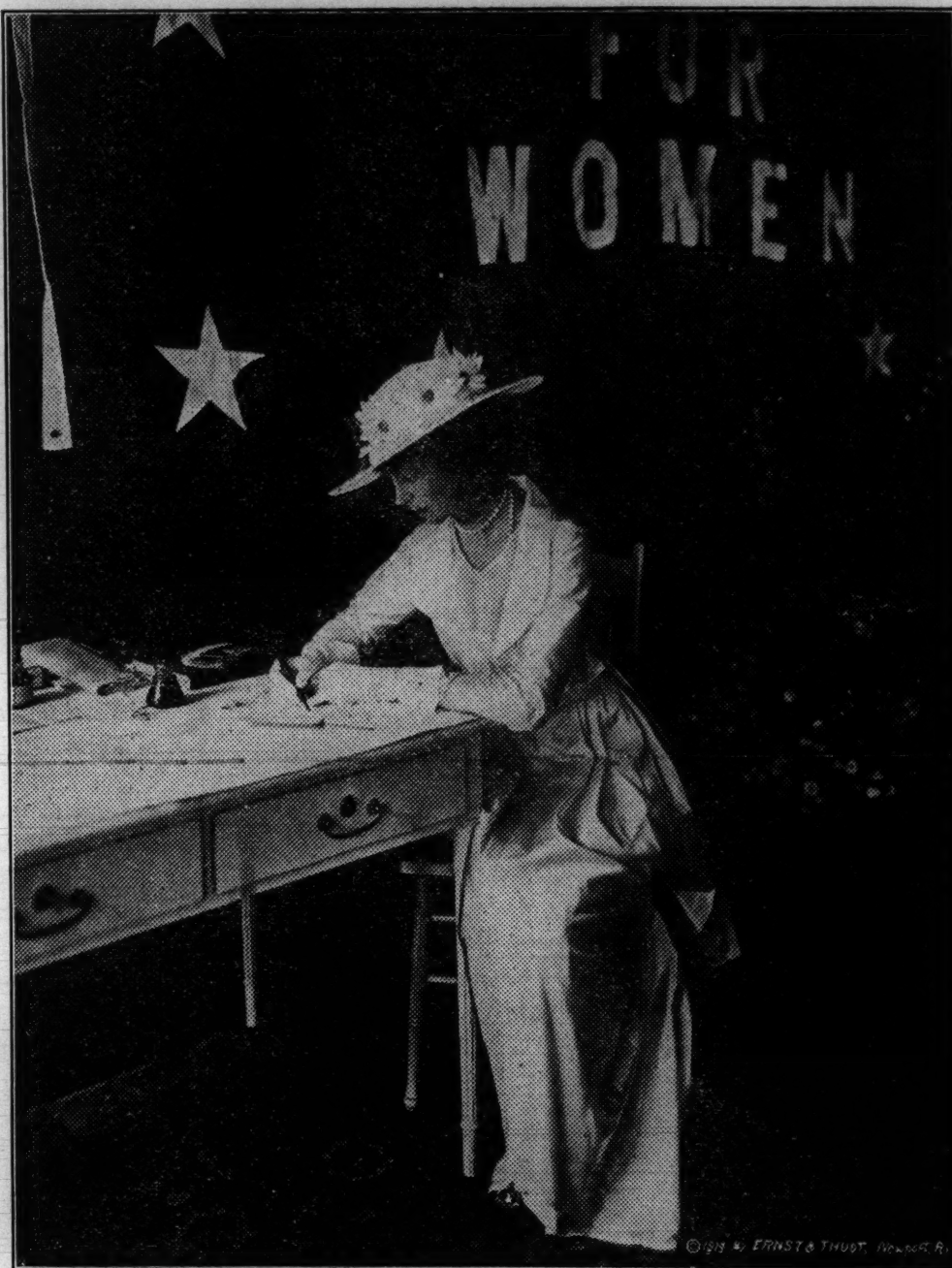
did in the suffrage fight in England is the one who will be true to womanhood in the work of the future after the ballot is won. Since her girlhood she has made woman's cause her greatest interest.

THE Duchess has shown the same deep interest in public affairs affecting women in England as has been manifested in America by her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, whose generous support of the suffrage

cause has been a great factor in the progress that has been made in recent years. Our own government does not compare in the most favorable light, in its recognition of women, with the government of England, which is more liberal toward them. But it is some comfort, at least, to know that American women are winning recognition in England, even while their own country lags behind. There are so many things that suffragists are interested in and want to help

which equipped and supported hospitals for the wounded, and workrooms for women thrown out of work; member of the Committee of Management of the Domestic Servants' Insurance Society; and numerous other interests of public welfare.

In view of the need of the country for the very things that women are most interested in, it would seem that the ballot could not be denied much longer, aside from the abstract justice of their demand.



The Duchess of Marlborough Signing Her Card of Membership in the National Woman's Party

move along, that it seems a pity their energies must still be spent in working for what should have been granted long ago. Some of these things are suggested by a review of the work of the Duchess of Marlborough.

FROM 1907 to 1916 she founded homes for Prisoners' wives. These homes were for the benefit of wives and children of short sentence prisoners. She was President of the National Association for Women's Lodging Homes, speaking all over the country on the importance of municipal lodging-houses for women as well as those for men; Founder and President of the Women's Municipal Party which was started with the object of interesting women in local government and helping to get them elected to those bodies; Chairman of the Committee of the Mary Curzon Hotel, built and equipped for working women; chairman and member of several committees of the American Women's War Relief Fund, which was started at the outbreak of the war by American women and

The Anthony Bequest

IN the final drive by the National Woman's Party for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, it is significant that there should come into the treasury, funds from the estate of one of the Anthony name and Anthony faith, one who was the personal friend of the great pioneer, and one of her

nearest relatives at the time of her death.

The fifteen hundred dollars bequeathed to Alice Paul by Miss Jessie Anthony of Los Angeles, was received last week from the executors of the estate. Miss Anthony, who was a member of the National Woman's Party at the time of her death last September and had

been since its organization, recognized the policy of the organization as the right interpretation of Susan B. Anthony's views, and entrusted to Alice Paul the use of her gift to "further the passage of the federal suffrage amendment." This bequest was the only one made for suffrage by Miss Anthony.

One Woman's Service

A MORE striking or nobler example of a woman's service to humanity could hardly be found than in the life of Jane Delano, the Florence Nightingale of the greatest and most recent war, the news of whose death on April 15 at Savenay France, while on active duty for the American Red Cross, reached this country about two weeks ago. She served as a full volunteer throughout the war, and for many years before the war. As head of the nursing bureau, she recruited 30,000 nurses and planned the courses for nurses and aids. With rare far-sightedness she had, even as early as the spring of 1916, carefully scrutinized, estimated and gotten together 5,000 women, ready to respond at the time of the crisis.

THROUGHOUT the entire country Red Cross chapters have done honor to her memory, during the past week, and thousands of people have paid tribute to her great work. At a memorial service held at Continental Hall in Washington on May 7, the Distinguished Service Cross was posthumously awarded her. Tributes from President Wilson and former President Taft and other distinguished men were read, and in the great audience were cabinet members, supreme judges, officers of the Army and Navy, officials of the Red Cross, and several hundred Army and Navy and Red Cross nurses. In speaking of her work at this memorial service, Brigadier



Miss Jane Delano

dier General Winter said: "I do not think that there has been in our country an adequate emphasis to the work that was done by the fine spirits recruited by Miss Delano, and I am only conservatively honest when I say that no element in the makeup of the American Expeditionary Forces deserves greater praise and

is more entitled to complete admiration than the nurses who came at her call to help our soldier man in the hour of his critical need in France."

DURING all her career she was ever ready to give up the comforts of an easy life, which she might have enjoyed, to volunteer for difficult tasks where she could be of benefit to humanity. This desire to render service sent her to frontier camps, to epidemics which were threatening some locality, and finally to the work in which she spent the last years of her life. Her interest in public health matters dated back to 1888, when she volunteered as a nurse during the yellow fever epidemic in Jacksonville, Florida. The field nursing service of the Red Cross, public health nursing, teaching home care of the sick and instruction in home dietetics all received her close attention and energy.

SHE was a sincere suffragist, deeply devoted to woman's cause, contributing to it and encouraging the workers in every way. She was one of the first members of the National Woman's Party, and was chairman of the nurses' section of the first parade ever held in Washington, in March 1913, in behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Until she went abroad early in the present year, she was a frequent visitor at Woman's Party headquarters, and gave generously to the campaign for the amendment.

Protected

FOR the past two months at 4:30 o'clock, almost daily, the District of Columbia Branch has been holding street meetings from the base of Lafayette monument, demanding an extra session of Congress. Only one attempt has been made to disturb them and that was on the part of a small boy who slipped up behind one of the banner bearers as she was crossing the street in front of Headquarters and tore the banner from the pole, and then took to his heels after the manner of small boys. Less than a year ago when suffragists attempted to speak from the monument they were arrested and thrown in prison.

Thousands of people have stopped to hear the speakers and read the wording of the banners and add their mites to the collection basket. And there is always a group that lingers to converse with the suffragists after the meeting and to offer

their assistance. One man recognized in the banner bearer a woman who was on the Prison Special when it visited his home town and stayed to pay his respects and tell her something of the effect of the Prison Special's visit and to promise to get resolutions from labor organizations in his state. Another man in uniform lingered to say: "Can you furnish us a speaker on Wednesday night for a meeting at the Jewish Welfare Board?" An army offi-

cer and his wife were passing on a street car and left it to have speaking and when they left Washington for Philadelphia that night they carried with them the slides that were exhibited at the suffrage rally at Byrn Mawr the next day, thus saving the expenses of a special messenger.

AND all this has gone on under the benign protection of the civil and military police! They are, themselves, being converted to the cause and show a personal interest in the meetings, even telephoning to inquire if they are to be held and sometimes bringing along friends or members of their families. At the risk of employing words that may be considered hackneyed, may we not suggest that nothing succeeds like success?

The protection that is now given suffrage meetings in Washington is a sure indication of success.



A Suffrage Meeting Before the White House Under Police Protection

Our Tea Room, An Institution

WHAT do you think of this tea room?" The question was asked a habitual visitor by one of the suffragists at headquarters.

"Why," she replied, "it has been one of the greatest influences in the whole scheme of the party's organization."

The suffragist pricked up her ears, became alert, and said "do please go on and tell me about it."

"Well, I have been coming here since it first started, as you know. I have seen other people who came—people of all kinds of interests, of all shades of opinions, from all parts of the country, and of all kinds of faiths. I have watched them closely—because they interested me as specimens of humanity, and also because I was anxious to see how the spirit of the party got in its work."

THE suffragist gasped, "the spirit of the party"—do you mean that as they drank their coffee or tea that they imbibed what you call the spirit of the party?"

"Not exactly that, I don't mean of course that those who come here to eat go away full fledged militants. Not at all, but this venture of yours has been a point of contact with the public, and nobody can measure the good it has accomplished for the cause. I have seen men and women drop in for a "bite." Some of them did not realize that they were in a suffrage place until they sat down and saw the big sign on the wall demanding the passage of the amendment. It interested them. Perhaps at first it amused them. Suffragists managing a tea room where wholesome palatable food can be obtained at moderate prices in this day of the high cost of living, and with cosy surroundings as you have here, has struck many of your patrons with all the force of a new idea. Look at that army officer over there to your left—this is his first visit. He comes from a small town where militant suffragists are objects of scorn. He will write to his wife tonight and tell her the news—that you are running a tea room where the cooking is "just likemother's"—and then he will give his impressions of the "close up" view he has gotten of the women who are directing the fire in the suffrage battle. He will tell her that Alice Paul, "with her own hands" brought him his salad rather than keep him waiting during the rush hour. Don't you see what the tea room does?"



Mrs. Lucy Gwynne Branham

"I can't say I had thought of the tea room in just that light, before" observed the suffragist. "I have been interested in the different people who came here—but had not thought of them particularly as mediums of contact with other people."

THAT," said the habitual visitor, "is because you don't fully appreciate your tea room. Just look around this room now, and let me tell you something of your patrons. That naval ensign comes here regularly and brings guests. So do the couple over in the corner. Their daughter and her husband visited them lately. They come from New England. At the next table is a young war worker from South Carolina. The next is a woman who holds an important position with the Department of State—a place at the

top. Beyond her is a newspaper correspondent—then comes a noted alienist, the young woman with the small hat and bobbed hair is a well known cartoonist—and then there is the Major. The Congressman in conversation with Miss Younger isn't the first national law maker I have recognized here. Counting only those whom I know there are seven states represented here tonight. There are Protestant, Jew, Catholic; radical and conservative—and the liberal, of course; civilians, soldiers—one pacifist, a Christian Scientist, and several government employees. And these interests are not the only interests they have in life—and each interest a person has means contact with other people."

"You are certainly an enthusiastic fan for the tea room."

"It is one of your greatest institutions," concluded the habitual visitor.

And so it is.

THE tea room has been visited by some of the best known people in the country, such as the sculptor, Gutvon Borglum, Frank Walsh, of the War Labor Board, Miss Jane Delano, Director of the Department of Nursing of the American Red Cross, John Millholland, Gilson Gardner, head of the Washington Bureau of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, Marlin Peu, Publicity Director of the War Department; the war correspondent, Will Irwin, Frederick O'Brien, Publicity Director of the U. S. Food Administration; Miss Goodrich, of the Bureau of Army Nurses, and numbers of others. The suffragists were helping feed the army of war workers, while many of their own comrades were hunger-striking in jail for a share in the democracy for which the war was being waged.

SINCE the opening of the tea room, Mrs. Lucy Gwynne Branham, of Baltimore, has devoted her entire time to its management, as a volunteer worker. This was no little service, but it isn't all that she has given to the cause of democracy. She has been to jail herself—she has seen her boy go to France and her daughter to Occoquan workhouse—for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their government.

Other women have given their time and effort freely toward the success of the tea room. Miss Sarah Grogan, of the District of Columbia Branch, has been the faithful hostess during the dinner hour, and Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Miss Edith Ainge, and Mrs. Harvey Wiley have helped in various ways.



A Corner of the Tea Room at Headquarters

Comments of the Press

Suffrage Gains

DURING the past three months eight more states have admitted women to the right of presidential suffrage. They are Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Tennessee and Vermont. Suffrage has thus broken into the Solid South. It has broken into conservative New England. It would seem that the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment by the next Congress must be assured. In twenty-nine states women now have either full or partial suffrage. New Mexico is the only state west of the Mississippi in which women have no vote.

In some states where women have been partially enfranchised they may vote for presidential electors only. In only about half the suffrage states have they secured equal electoral privileges with men. If a New York woman moves into a suburb in Connecticut or New Jersey, she loses the franchise. The federal amendment is needed to end this anomalous situation.

In most of the countries of Europe today women have full political rights. In Russia, Germany, Hungary and the Scandinavian countries they sit in the legislative bodies, and in some cases occupy high administrative posts. In the matter of political justice for women we lag far behind the advance of democracy. Our political provincialism and the lack of intelligence in our press holds us back in this, as it holds us back from an honest consideration of necessary social and economic readjustments which have become matters of current practice in Europe.—*N. Y. Call, April 24.*

Senator Borah

SENATOR William Borah, of Idaho, has certainly let himself in for a load of trouble and if he doesn't have to take to the tall timber before the suffragettes get through with him it sure will be a wonder. It seems that the senator is a little touchy about his attitude on the question of woman suffrage and he doesn't like to discuss the matter with protagonists of the cause, especially when those protagonists happen to be spritely members of the National Woman's Party, who will persist in popping in on our elder statesmen at most inauspicious moments demanding a show down on their stand on the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Senator Borah comes from a state where women have the vote, but he won't vote for national woman suffrage. He has a "constitutional" objection to it. But somehow or other the young women lobbyists never seem to believe that his "No" is final and they just keep pestering him.—*N. Y. C. Telegram, April 24, 1919.*

"He Loves Me, He Loves Me Not"



Morris—in Santa Barbara (Calif.) Morning Press.

A Power in Suffrage

ALICE Paul is a name that has become powerful in the last six years, sometimes admired and sometimes feared.

Miss Paul is a slim little New Jersey Quaker who in 1912 came to Washington at the age of 27, and revived the work for the national suffrage amendment which had been quiescent since the retirement of Susan B. Anthony.

It was not that she revived suffrage work, but it was the way in which she revived it, that made her the center of controversy. A graduate of Swarthmore college and holder of a Master's and Doctor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania, this descendant of the Colonial Quakers has applied her political science and history to the campaign for political freedom of American women.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw appointed Miss Paul as chairman of the congressional committee of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association after the Philadelphia suffrage convention of 1912. Miss Paul had volunteered to take the chairmanship and finance the work of the congressional committee. By securing the hearty co-operation of the six presidents of suffrage organizations in the District of Columbia she succeeded in organizing the remarkable suffrage pageant and procession which occurred in Washington the day before President Wilson's first inauguration. By securing the staunch co-operation of certain leaders among women in the suffrage states, the Congressional Union, organized by Miss Paul, and later the National Woman's Party have made the federal suffrage amendment a practical political issue. Since Jan. 1, 1913, when Miss Paul's committee opened headquarters in Washington, suffrage activity has never ceased, but always increased in and about Congress. The political freedom of women so nobly championed for seventy years

by the finest women of America has been engineered by Miss Paul's political genius out of the field of straight propaganda, and on to the stage of practical politics.—*Manchester, N. H., Daily Mirror and American, April 2, 1919.*

Those Who Stand and Wait

DO you remember the line you quoted—"He also serves who only stands and waits."

You hit the nail on the head, Polly; that's the spirit that counts and compels attention; and even if the standers, by their dogged determination and sphinx-like patience, bring down storms of abuse on their own heads, if united they stand and stand, and wait and wait, their moral force compels their opponents to yield to their just demands.

Now, Polly, do you think it is really "wild" to "stand and wait?" For that is what the pickets did—for one solid year they stood before the White House gates bearing banners on which were inscribed the promises and pledges of the Democratic Party and the slogans which inspired our Revolutionary ancestors. And why did they do it, Polly?

To show to the world that they would serve by standing and waiting until the ideals of America and its party in power were not mere "scraps of paper," but living, glowing truth. Is that wild, Polly?

Now, Polly, where were you while those women were standing and waiting? Where were you standing? Or were you standing at all, Polly? Were you seated comfortably at home before your mahogany desk signing petitions with your dainty gold pen, petitions which found their ignominious way into the Congressional waste-basket, or whither you knew not; keeping our moral force safely in the background so as not to offend the sword and gun-carriers who thought that the "War" and not "Justice" was the thing to be attended to? Careful, conservative Polly!

Where were you, Polly dear? In your comfortable bed, serenely sleeping? Polly, dear, even public opinion cannot make it wild for anyone openly to stand and wait before the world for his conscience sake; and even the nights spent in a narrow cell, on a convict's straw pallet, do not shake the conscience of anyone who has a conscience, and who demands the vote, believing that it can be made to take the place of the sword.—*Prudence Standish, in the Maryland Suffrage News, April 5, 1919.*

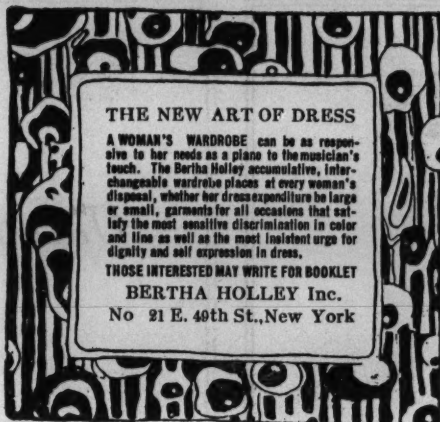
Senator Moses

SENATOR Moses, of New Hampshire, started right out by antagonizing the suffragists and they take a rap at him every time they get a chance.—*Bridgeport, Conn., Post, April 7, 1919.*

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Miss Ingham's Report

Continued from page 6

TURNING from this account of the work of the Party as it has appeared to the public, to the more intimate and personal story of the things done by our own friends and companions in Pennsylvania, I am taken by surprise by the records of the enormous amount of suffrage work done by so many hands and in so many ways. First to be mentioned in our roll of honor comes our Executive Secretary. Miss Katzenstein has kept us all in touch with the Washington Headquarters, has assisted as Publicity Chairman in getting columns of space for the federal amendment in our papers, has arranged meetings, written countless letters, run a successful rummage sale, raised money by every kind of ingenious plan and held our Headquarters as a centre of suffrage information with the most earnest and self sacrificing devotion. We all have learned to recognize her usefulness in every undertaking of the Committee or of the members of the Branch.

It will interest you to know that your Chairman made a pledge at the National Conference in December, 1917, that we would raise ten thousand dollars for suffrage in 1918. I am glad to report that \$11,064.66 were contributed through our Treasury, \$6,450.93 of which was sent directly to Washington and used chiefly for the political work of the Party.

From January to April of this year \$5,796.39 have been received, \$4,597.61 going also to Washington. The larger part of this amount went for the expense of the Prison Special.

The Monthly luncheons for two years, meetings in public halls, in private houses, in Pittsburgh, in Philadelphia and Scranton and

Wilkes-Barre, delegations to Senator Penrose and Senator Knox, cables to the President in Europe, hundreds of letters, resolutions, telegrams to Congressmen, to Senators, to Democratic and Republican leaders, these things have been the business of the members as well as occupation for the State Committee.

In the early months of last year, Iris Calderhead organized in the state and did excellent work in Pittsburg. Later, Julia Emory acted as State Organizer and started work in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton until she was called back to duties in Washington.

You will hear the report of Lucy Branham later.

We also had a new experience when we were asked to cooperate with the New Jersey Branch in the campaign against Senator Baird. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss Anna McCue, Mrs. Halligan and others went into this campaign.

Other political work has been carried on by our Legislative Committee, which is at present getting information on the stand of ten new Pennsylvania Congressmen on the amendment.

It may be readily understood from this long list of political work, that members who are not in entire sympathy with the methods of publicity in Washington can yet find thoroughly congenial and useful occupation in other ways.

TO those of us who have come to recognize that demonstrations are necessary parts of the task of getting suffrage immediately, the experience in Washington jails and the Occoquan workhouse have seemed in-

credibly unjust and contrary to all law or reason. Difficult as the first step always is, and painful as many find the consequent misunderstandings among friends at home, yet seventeen Pennsylvania women have gone to protest against disfranchisement and have been imprisoned for their principles. Twelve new Pennsylvania prisoners took part in the demonstrations in February and three went with the Prison Special on the seven thousand mile trip ending March 11.

NOW we are gathering our energies for the change of the field. The Congress will soon be called in special session and it will be our duty to bring every possible Pennsylvania vote to the aid of the amendment. We shall even try our Senators again for has not Senator Knox been spoken of for the Presidency? And can we not remind him that the election of the next President will be a matter of practical concern to 14 million women voters? And as for Senator Penrose, he is too keen a politician to ignore those same voters as he busies himself with the Republican Party Platform for next year.

IN bringing this report of your work to a conclusion, we cannot but realize that the Woman's Party is a strong organization, that it is being carried by a substantial number of intelligent and serious minded women, and that it draws into its membership, women of many interests but one great purpose, to demand and to attain the full enfranchisement of all American women.

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